The New-York Times.

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THE RAID OF THE REBELS.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Stragglers from Pennsylvania.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Efforts of General Pleasanton to Prevent Them.

That Might Have Been Done, and What Was Not.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

A special reconnoissance made by the regular cavalry and artillery, demonstrated the fact that the party of rebel cavalry marauding near Cashtown, have disappeared and gone in the direction of Mercersburg. By this time they are probably out of the State.

A new regiment went up to Cashtown last evening, but they will find no enemy. There is now entire quiet.

WHAT IS SAID AT HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, PLEASANT VALLEY, }
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13. }

The news of the success of STUART'S cavalry and his Pennsylvania raid in the rear of this army has occasioned an unnecessary excitement among the troops.

When it is taken into consideration that the river is easily passable by a low stage of water at so many points, and that the Army of the Potomac has a line of pickets, extending from Cumberland to Washington, in distance of one hundred and fifty miles, it renders it an easy matter for a large rebel force of cavalry to penetrate it.

The moment the fact that the rebels crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape which was deemed necessary.

Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them. Unfortunately, at this particular time a majority of the cavalry force was absent on important duty, at too great a distance to be of any use in following STUART.

On an occasion of this kind infantry, not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand.

When STUART crossed at McCoy's Ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in relays. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his force ninety-two miles in twenty-five hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

From the time Gen. PLEASANTON, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he had marched seventy-eight miles within twenty-four hours, without a change of horses or rest.

At this point, while attempting to cross the river into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed and nine of them were taken prisoners.

The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

STUART finding himself unable to cross here, marched three miles further down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape.

Gen. PLEASANTON, while pursuing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out from exhaustion.

It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel infantry and our own, are the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue cavalry with infantry.

THE REBEL ESCAPE.

How the Rebels Crossed the Potomac—The Efforts of Gen. Pleasanton to Prevent It—A Case of Blundering and Stupidity.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE'S FORD, on the POTOMAC, Two MILES SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY, }
Monday, Oct. 13, 1862. }

I have already sent you by telegraph a brief statement of the successful retreat of STUART'S Cavalry over the Potomac at this point, after their daring and brilliant raid into Pennsylvania. I now transmit you such details as I have been able to learn by personal presence and inquiry on the spot.

I changed to be at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, near Knoxville, on Sunday forenoon, at the time heavy firing was heard down the river, in the direction of Point of Rocks and the mouth of the Monocacy. The cannonading was first heard briskly about 9 A. M., and it continued, though with slackening rapidity, for two or three hours. Learning from Major MYER, Chief of the Signal Corps, that the most eligible point for intelligence would be Point of Rocks, I started immediately on horseback for that place, six miles distant, reaching it in the course of an hour.

On my arrival I found the entire population of this little railroad village in a state of intense panic. An infinity of alarming stories were brought up by persons arriving from down the river. Though differing in every other respect. All agreed that STUART'S Cavalry were endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Potomac, a little below the mouth of the Monocacy, and a visit to the Point of Rocks was momentarily looked for—there being no obstacle whatever to their crossing there, if any difficulty should be found below. Shortly afterward a Corporal of the LOUDON Rangers, an independent company of loyal Virginia horsemen, came up from the mouth of the Monocacy, and brought the report which I transmitted to you by telegraph, to the effect that though a considerable portion of the rebels had succeeded in making good the transit, the main body had been captured. You already know how far, unhappily, from the truth was this pleasing report of the valiant LOUDON Rangers. While debating whether I should proceed down to the scene of conflict, I ascended the hill at Point of Rocks on which the local branch of the Signal Corps has its station, and from this "ocign of vantage" took a survey of the whole field. No troops, rebel or otherwise, were observable through the glass, with the exception of a body of soldiers drawn up in line back of a piece of woods on the Virginia shore, below the mouth of the Monocacy, *wearing the National uniform.* Imagining from this circumstance that Union troops occupied both shores of the Potomac, and that the whole rebel force was certainly barred, I started for down the river at 5 o'clock, against the united persuasion of the whole assembled population, including the most-horrified Loudon Rangers, who were sure that I would be either killed or captured.

To the mouth of the Monocacy the distance by the tow-path along the canal, which runs close by the Potomac, is six miles, while by the country road via Lisbonville, it is eight. As, however, the latter was certainly the safer, I took it. The roads were frightful. A cold pelting rain was pouring down, and night set in before I had half completed my journey. The bridges being all down, I had twice to swim the canal with my horse. The night was horribly dark, and the only feature of the desolate scene connecting one with civilization, was the telegraph poles, my sole guides along the way. It was about 9 in the evening when I reached the mouth of the Monocacy, whither I was led by the welcome sight of camp fires ahead. Arriving, I found detachments, numbering about seven hundred men, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who had arrived about an hour ahead of me, and were on their way to report to Gen. PLEASANTON. As, however, it was ascertained that the General was some two or three miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, they had halted on the other side of that stream, and the crossing being dangerous in the dark, they encamped on the road for the night. I spent it with them, horses and men both lying by the wayside—brisk fires fed by the fence-rails being kept up to counteract, somewhat, the effect of the drenching rain from which we had no shelter save our blankets. In the grey of the morning we pushed on to Gen. PLEASANTON'S quarters, at White's Ferry on the Potomac, about two miles below where the Monocacy empties into the stream. From the General we learned the story of the previous day. The cavalry reinforcement were many hours too late to be of any service. The whole rebel force had succeeded in effecting their escape into Virginia at this crossing about noon of Sunday.

Riding back to-day from White's Ferry to headquarters in company with Gen. PLEASANTON I learned from that officer the chief points in his remarkable chase after the rebel cavalry. When he received his orders on Saturday morning from headquarters to proceed in pursuit he was stationed near Sharpsburgh. At 7 A. M. he had started, his command consisting of portions of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Third Indiana Cavalry and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Lieut. FARNSWORTH'S battery of horse artillery. At 11 A. M. of Saturday they made Hagerstown. Thence they moved out on Clearspring road three miles towards Hancock, but were recalled to Hagerstown by a dispatch from headquarters. From Hagerstown they were ordered to Mechanicstown, which they made at 8 P. M. of Saturday. Here they first got scent of the rebels, who were returning southward on their detour from Chambersburgh, and were reported as having passed a little town east of Mechanicstown, 11½ Saturday night. From Mechanicstown, PLEASANTON set out in pursuit at 1 A. M. Sunday morning. At 5 A. M. he reached Frederick, and thence went directly south to the mouth of the Monocacy, the rebels passing a little ahead of him, by a parallel road a little east, through Newmarket and Urbana. At 8 A. M. the Union cavalry struck the Poolesville road, near the mouth of the Monocacy. Here the Union advance guard met the rebel cavalry, from 2,000 to 2,500 strong, under command of Gens. STUART, ROBERTS and FITZ-HUGH LEE. PLEASANTON'S force did not number over 600 horse. The rebels were clothed in the National uniforms taken at Pennsylvania, *and were mistaken for our own troops.* The rebel officers waited till the Union troops came close up, *gave the salute*, and then charged with carabines and pistols. At the same time they opened with two pieces of artillery, with the evident intention of forcing a passage to Monocacy Ferry. Gen. PLEASANTON was able to prevent this, and having succeeded at length in getting the battery in position on a hill by the road-side, opened upon the rebels, and shelled them in the woods. Thus thwarted, they made for the crossing at White's Ferry, and all that the small force of Gen. PLEASANTON could do was insufficient to prevent their making good their escape at this point. They were all safely across by 13½ o'clock. No damage was done to our side except one man (name unknown,) wounded; rebel loss not known.

Thus, unsuccessfully for us, ended this exciting cavalry race—one of the most remarkable on record, in which our force made the unprecedented chase of *ninety miles in twenty-four hours.* If the General in command of the Union force did not capture the rebels, he certainly did the best he could under the circumstances. His force was entirely too small to cut off their retreat, after he did come up with them. It must be remembered that they had four men to his one; while the crossing was covered by batteries, planted on both sides of the Potomac. Besides, in the line of his pursuit, he was strictly subject to orders from headquarters, and was thus cut off from all the advantage he would have had by being able to make cross cuts on the enemy as he found them.

But there must be *some one* on whom a terrible weight of responsibility falls for permitting the huge disgrace brought upon us by the rebel raid into the Free States. And, first, in the tangled skein of blunderings and stupidities, the cavalry force guarding the Upper Potomac had of late been split up and scattered—a portion of them being sent away above Hancock, and the rest in other out-of-the-way directions. The door was thus left open for the entry of the rebels, and if it had been intended to *invite* them in, they could not have been more fully managed.

An indignant public will next inquire what principles of military strategy it was that confided the prime and all-important task of capturing these audacious invaders to a small force *following in their rear?* The signal corps stationed on every mountain peak of Maryland, kept the commanding General fully informed of every move of the rebels, and it was perfectly known what point they were making for and what force there was to intercept them. Why, it will naturally be asked, was not every ford guarded with artillery, instead of being left wholly defenceless, while even the pickets between Point of Rocks and White's Ferry had, two days before; been withdrawn? For three hours the cannonading was heard from headquarters, a dozen miles off, and no attempt to send reinforcements made! For three hours the perilous cannonading was heard at the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER, at Poolesville, five miles off, and reinforcements were sent. The firing was heard at 8 o'clock; the reinforcements (a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and two guns) reached Gen. PLEASANTON at 13½ o'clock, just two hours after the rebels were all safely across the Potomac! The rebels had the foresight to send forces to cover the crossing of their friends—for early in the morning a battery was moved over from the Virginia side and planted in the Poolesville road, while another was planted opposite White's Ferry to protect the transit. We had not the wit or the will to take the like precautions to secure a splendid success!

The raid into Pennsylvania, and completely around McCLELLAN'S army, will undoubtedly give new stimulus and prestige to the rebels. It is impossible to deny the splendid audacity of the exploit, while cursing the imbecility that should have made it possible. You will naturally compare it with the similar raid of STUART, when he made the complete circuit of McCLELLAN'S army in front of Richmond. But the proportions of this sweep are far more magnificent and more daring. Its significance is not to be judged by its mere material importance. I am not here correctly informed what damage they did in Pennsylvania, though I understand they burnt considerable property at Chambersburgh, and I know they got them good warm Winter suits and fresh steeds with which to pursue their bold dash. But it is the fame of the thing that they will value, and it is the shame of the thing at which we may well bow our heads. Nothing could exceed the depression this raid has caused the loyal people of Western Maryland. It is felt that there is absolutely no security for them—that the rebels can with impunity enter the State whenever they wish to do so. It is bitterly felt that only some prompt and decided success can atone for this unparalleled disgrace.

W. S.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Reconnoissance from Gen. Sigel's Command.

PARIS AND STRIKER'S GAP VISITED.

Successful Skirmishing with the Enemy.

The Country Traversed Swarming with Armed Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Dispatches from the TIMES special correspondent in Centreville give an account of a reconnoissance made by Gen. STAHL, with a cavalry force and a section of a battery—advancing as far as Paris in one direction, and near Striker's Gap in another. The expedition traveled sixty miles in twenty-three hours, captured one hundred prisoners, had several successful skirmishes with the enemy, and returned to Centreville at 2 o'clock this morning. They visited Aldie and Middleburgh, and gained a large amount of useful information.

The whole region traversed is alive with armed rebels, and not a step can be taken without its being known and announced by signals.

The gallant conduct of Capts. HAZZARD and ATKER, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, is much praised.

A reconnoissance was also made by Capt. BARKER, with a small force of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. They saw no enemy, but were fired upon by a party concealed in bushes on a hill.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Rumors about the Rebels—A Reconnoissance to Aldie, but no Enemy Found—A Rebel Brigade at the Rappahannock—The Rebel Army Believed to be on the Retreat, &c.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, }
CENTREVILLE, Oct. 10, 1862. }

This place is rapidly becoming civilized—if rumors are any indication of civilization. During the last forty-eight hours we have had all sorts of rumors, most of them to the effect that this command was in great danger of being annihilated. First it was reported that there was a large force of rebels approaching from the direction of Warrenton, and at one time it was believed that the party under Col. DAVIES would be cut off while exploring the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. This rumor proved to be false. To-day we have it from a reliable gentleman that the rebels are advancing this way from Winchester *via* Leesburgh, and arrangements have been made not only to repel any such force, but troops have been sent out to reconnoitre. At 1 o'clock this morning a squadron of cavalry started for Hope Gap and Aldie, where it was to meet another force and punish the rebel cavalry who pursued Lieut. COSENS. A scout has just arrived from Aldie announcing the union of the two forces there but, no rebel troops had been found. Lieut. COSENS'S command, as I stated in a previous letter, killed two rebels—a Lieutenant and a private—and wounded three others. The rebels were commanded by Capt. BALL, and one of the persons wounded was his brother. The only foundation for the rumor that there was a force approaching from Warrenton is the fact that there were some three hundred rebel cavalry a few days ago at Haymarket and vicinity. But this force has been dispersed. There is a brigade, however, at Rappahannock Station, the Washington *Star* to the contrary notwithstanding. Your correspondent has had the extreme pleasure of getting very near them—quite as near as he desires to be without a sufficient force to drive them into the Rappahannock.

Our scouts and others report a force of 1,900 rebel cavalry at Middlebury. If so, you will hear of a fight or a skedaddle by to-morrow. The little grain of truth that can be sifted out of all these reports seems to confirm an opinion more than once before expressed, that the rebels are retreating toward Richmond.

The whole history of this war shows that when the rebels are unusually impudent in front of our lines, it is done to cover a retreat. It is only necessary, as a recent instance of this kind of tactics, to refer to the day following the late battle of Antietam, when they kept their sharp skirmishers in front of our whole line, and so very coolly offered to permit the Union commander to bury his dead under a flag of truce, when, as a matter of fact, we held the field. It was a trick to cover a beaten, disheartened foe in their retreat. Such, I predict, is the case now. The rebels are everywhere insolently bold. Even the men and women, as our reconnoitering parties go through the country, predict that the parties will all be taken prisoners. This has been the prediction every day for three weeks past, and each party in turn has thus far got back in safety. Gen. SIGEL is slowly being reinforced, and undoubtedly stirring times are but a short distance ahead. His troops, the few he has, are in good condition, and anxious to meet the foe.

To-day has been a gala day in this camp. Gen. SIGEL has reviewed and inspected the whole force of Gen. STAHL. It was the first real inspection by a Major-General I ever had the good fortune to witness. It is too frequently the case that general officers in conducting inspections, do it in a style repugnant to every one—except those fond of a great display—and without any practical result. Gen. SIGEL is not a fancy officer, but a practical one. At the inspection to-day he personally examined each company on foot; questioned both officers and privates, and reprimanded and approved as circumstances seemed to require. That is the kind of an inspection the soldier likes—he likes to see that the Commanding General takes a personal interest in the man who occupies the lowest as well as the highest position. The troops here show a great degree of efficiency in their discipline and deportment, and they will hereafter, as some of them have done heretofore, render a good account of themselves. The crack regiment of this command is unquestionably the De Kalb Regiment of New-York; following close upon it comes the *Forty-fifth New-York.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Release of Gen. Prentiss—The Rebel Loss at Corinth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 13.

Gen. PRENTISS, with 600 released Union prisoners, has arrived here from rebeldom.

The Richmond papers, of the 9th inst., contain a description of the battle at Corinth, and admit the death of Gen. MARTIN, and a loss of 5,000 killed and wounded.

ENGRAVING SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BANES, MERWIN & Co., in the auction column. They will offer to-night, at the late stand of Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS, a choice collection of engravings, studies, &c., which are well worth obtaining at auction prices.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

ANXIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

A feeling of anxiety pervades official circles today, resulting from the bold raid of STUART, which many believe to be but the precursor to a more formidable movement. Rumors are not wanting that Washington is to be attacked, and even that the enemy is already approaching. These rumors are positively without foundation, the Government having had no cause to change the views it has recently held in regard to the contemplated operations of the rebels.

A strict investigation has been ordered of the circumstances attending the late raid into Pennsylvania, with the view of ascertaining on whose shoulders the responsibility should fall.

QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

Dispatches from the TIMES' special correspondents at Frederick and Harper's Ferry, state that everything remains quiet. The rumor that three hundred of STUART'S men had been cut off below Pleasant Valley is not credited.

LATER.—The following is just received from Frederick, dated 11 P. M.:

Frederick is again thrown into excitement by the report of an expected attack. Many look upon it as a mere rumor got up by the Secessionists here.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The preparation of the Postage Currency Notes is rapidly increasing. The amount now furnished daily is already quite large, and will soon reach one hundred thousand dollars.

STAMPS READY.

The following stamps are now ready for delivery: Bank checks, two cents; certificates of deposit, two cents; general certificates, two cents; fire insurance, twenty-five cents; proprietary, one, two, three and four cents; playing cards, one cent; express, one cent; telegraph, one cent; inland exchange, five and thirty cents; contracts, ten cents.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The draft which was to take place to-morrow, our dispatches from Frederick states to be postponed, on account of the exemption list having been destroyed by the rebels while there. Dr. MORAN, examining Surgeon, has been arrested on this account by the Provost-Marshal, on the charge of bribery.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

The editorial on paying the soldiers, in Saturday's TIMES, has elicited warm commendation here and attracted attention to an evil of aggravated character. It is not possible that veterans who have suffered the hardships and dared the dangers of the field for a year, should, with indifference, see enormous bounties paid to new recruits for enlisting, while they are themselves unable to procure payment for services they have rendered. Whether the fault rests, as some allege, with the company officers, or, as others say, higher up, it is one which those high in power can remedy if they will.

GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The Washington dispatch to a New-York paper reflecting upon Major-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, published on Monday, is a misrepresentation of the facts. Gen. CLAY is not engaged in a political campaign, but is in this city, having been absent but a few days. He reported to Gen. HALLECK for duty, under circumstances that should, at least, have secured for him respectful treatment, if not high consideration. He received neither. In the face of this ill-treatment Gen. CLAY reported a second time to Gen. HALLECK, who offensively asserted that he could not give him the command in the West which had been urged upon the Government by the most distinguished citizens of several of the Western States. Gen. CLAY said calmly: "General, I am here to report for duty unconditionally." "Then," responded Gen. HALLECK, "go to your hotel and await orders." Gen. CLAY obeyed. Upon reaching his quarters, he received orders to report to Gen. BUTLER at New Orleans. Like a true soldier, he packed his trunks to leave the same evening, and proceeded to take leave of the President. The latter said, "Where are you going, General?" CLAY responded, "I have just received my orders from Gen. HALLECK to report to Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans." The President, expressing surprise, asked for an explanation, and on learning the facts, said to Gen. CLAY, "You will receive other orders." Gen. CLAY left the Executive Mansion, and on reaching his hotel, found a letter from the President, ordering him to remain in the city until further orders. These are the facts, and in view of the statement published referred to, it is just that they should be known.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

From the testimony already offered by the prosecution before the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen. MARTINDALE, the charges appear to be very unjust, and rest wholly upon an expression used by Gen. MARTINDALE after the gallant fight our troops made at Malvern Hill, that he would rather share the fate of his wounded men upon the field than abandon them disgracefully. The Court met Monday, and the other witnesses for the prosecution were not forthcoming. An adjournment was ordered until Wednesday, when, if they do not appear, the defendant will be allowed to make his defence.

SENATOR WILSON.

Senator WILSON arrived here to-night from Boston.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

The President has commissioned Col. J. J. BARTLETT of the Tweny-seventh New-York Volunteers, a Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct upon the field. One such promotion is worth a score of ordinary appointments.

SECRETARY CHASE CONVALESCENT.

Secretary CHASE is convalescent, and will probably be able to go to his Department to-morrow or next day.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

THE RESTORATION OF TEXAS.

A memorial was submitted to the President to-day by Gen. WALKER, and Messrs. STEVENS, MCCURDY, LATHROP, WEBSTER and others, on the practicability of sending a National force to retake Texas and the demand for a proclamation announcing the policy of the Government to be simply the restoration of the National Constitutional Government where it is subverted. After tracing the probable design of NAPOLEON with Mexico, in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, the memorial says with reference to Texas:

"Recent advices inform us that if the loyal people of that section of country could be positively assured of the assistance of the Federal Government, large numbers would immediately flock to the standard of the old flag, who have been induced by misrepresentation to believe that the action of the Constitutional Government of the United States has been undertaken to subjugate them, and overthrow all their civil and political rights. Instead of furnishing them immunity and protection against the odious oligarchy, which under the title of a Confederate Government has endeavored to subvert the representative Constitutional Government of the Federal Union, and erect upon its ruins a ferocious military despotism, which ignores the welfare, privileges and prosperity of the masses for the advancement of the few, who, by intimidation and violence, are now temporarily directing the administration of their public affairs.

A Correction.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

In a dispatch from New-York last night of the proceedings of the Democratic Ratification meeting, it is stated that Mr. FILLMORE was one of the Vice-Presidents. This is a mistake, as Mr. FILLMORE was in this city last evening.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The English Press on the Campaign in Maryland.

American Ships Destroyed by the Rebel Steamer Alabama.

MASON AND SLIDELL NOT RECALLED.

An Amnesty to Garibaldi and his Followers.

By Jones, E. F., Monday, Oct. 13, }
Via HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 14. }

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 4th, via Queenstown on Sunday the 5th, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this afternoon (Monday,) en route to Halifax and Boston. She was bounded by the newspapers of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Asia* experienced very heavy weather. On Saturday morning, in a gale from the northwest, had carried away starboard paddle-box, four boats, a portion of her bulwarks, the Captain's and Purser's cabins, the wheelhouse and one of her wheels. The Captain was injured, but is recovering.

The *Asia* reports Fastnet, Oct. 4, the ship *New Wood*, bound out; and the ships *Alaska* Outward and *R. M. Sloan*, bound in.

The news by the *Asia* is two days later than that by the *Hibernian*, but contains nothing of an important nature.

The English papers continue to complement the North for its effort in Maryland, and argue in favor of the most promising results therefrom.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had written to the French journals to say they had no official knowledge of their recall.

The Paris Bourse was much excited, and on the 4th instant the Rentes closed at 70f. 5c.

The following is a list of the American ships destroyed by the rebel pirate *Alabama* (290) near Figuera: The *Ocmulgee*, *Ocean Rover*, *Alert*, *Crusie*, *Cricket*, (*Ocean Cruiser?*) *Benjamin Tucker*, *Weather Gage*, *Admiral Blake*, *Athenian* and schooner *Starlight*.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 4th inst.

American Securities were inactive; Illinois Central Shares, 46¾@48 discount; United States Fives, 69@71; Virginia Sixes, 49¾@49½; Erie, 32¾@33.

The Liverpool circulars report at Friday's market; FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, but firm. CORN firmer; mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

The Liverpool circulars also quote PROVISIONS dull.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. SPENCER, the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, has another letter in that journal complimenting the North on the valor of its armies and the skill shown by its Generals in Maryland. He says that the North is now in a position to make peace without dishonor, but that the golden opportunity will be lost. He regards no peace possible on any other basis than the independence of the South, and adds:

"As the North cannot be the first to acknowledge that independence, Europe should receive the stumbling-block by recognizing the Confederate States, and the North may then follow its example."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from that City on Sept. 16, says:

"It is evident that the decisive battle of the war is not fought yet. All that has happened is but the preliminary to the final onslaught that is to make or mar McCLELLAN. But that onslaught, and how it will, is not likely to make or mar the fortunes of the Confederates."

He adds, "that the resignation or abdication of President LINCOLN is debated, as a matter of course."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"The South has tried the offensive and failed. The Confederate army has shown great daring and much tenacity, but has been beaten. Gen. MCCLELLAN has shown that as a soldier he is equal to Gen. LEE or Stonewall JACKSON. The division of the Confederate forces was a great mistake; but great Generals would have known how to convert that mistake into a disastrous defeat—while second-rate soldiers, like MCCLELLAN, could only get out with respectable success."

The exportation of arms and ammunition from England to America is rapidly increasing. The shipments of the first eight months of the year are valued at £1,208,000 sterling.

The Paris *Patrie* hears from "good sources" that nothing is more likely than the recognition of the South on the basis of accomplished facts, very soon to be on the *tapis*, England and France acting in concert.

In the London money market the funds were steady, and money in good demand, at firm rates.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was much excited on the 3d inst., and the Rentes advanced nearly a quarter per cent., closing at 70f. It is supposed that the advance was caused by a rumor that the Papal Government has shown a more pliant disposition.

ITALY.

A royal Decree accepts the resignation of CONFORTI, Minister of Justice, and charges RAPARRI with the portfolio *ad interim*.

La Discussion, of Turin, says that the King's daughter, before quitting Italy for Portugal, implored pardon and favor for the persons guilty of participating in the late insurrection against the Government, and that her prayer on the side of forgiveness and mercy will be heard. *La Discussion* adds:

"On Saturday, the 4th inst., a royal decree will proclaim an amnesty to GARIBALDI and his followers, excepting only the deserters from the royal army."

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 4.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour firm. American is quoted 22s. 6d.@28s. Wheat quiet but firm. Red Western, 9s.@10s. 3d.; Red Southern, 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. Corn firmer. Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet and nominal. Pork heavy. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull and easier. Tallow quiet but steady at 49s.@49s.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes advancing; Pots, 34s. Rosin quiet; Common, 27s.@28s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 121s. 6d.@122s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firm. Rice tending downward. Linseed declining. Linseed Oil firm at 42s.@43s. 6d. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Whale Oil dull 40s.@42s. Jute and Hemp flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

BAZING'S *Circular* reports: BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward. Iron firm. SUGAR quiet, but steady. TEA dull and unchanged. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet, but steady. TALLOW tending downward; quoted at 47s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE irregular; sales at 120s. RESIN inactive; common 2ns. LINSEED OIL quiet and slightly lower. LINSEED CAKES quiet and unchanged; quoted at 8ls. COD OIL £45. PETROLEUM advancing, for the fine qualities. WHALE OIL firm, spotted and dearer, owing to the alleged destruction of Federal whalers by the "290."

The market for American Securities closed inactive on Friday. Illinois Central Shares, 46¾@46 discount; Erie shares, 32¾@33; United States Fives, 69@71; Virginia Sixes, 49¾@49¾.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 4—P. M.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged under the Arabia's advices.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet.

Consols close at 93¼@93¾ for money.

American Securities are steady and unchanged.

Cotton—Sales of the week 43,000 bales. Stock 86,000 bales.

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

Beauregard's Plans for the Campaign in Kentucky.

The Result of His Consultation at Knoxville, Tenn.

Springs, Ala.

The following letters were captured some time ago by Gen. BUELL, while in pursuit of the rebel army under the late Maj.-Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, and placed in the hands of Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff to the General of the rebel army:

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO ADJT.-GEN. COOPER.
(Confidential.) MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 8, 1862.

GENERAL: Under the supposition that on the evacuation of my lines at Corinth I would be ordered to report in person at Richmond, I left my headquarters in charge of Major-Gen. JORDAN, my Chief of Staff, with instructions to follow the movements of the enemy, should he move against Kentucky, ahead of my line of operations, and to be prepared, if the enemy should attempt to cross the Ohio, to attack him in force. Before leaving Corinth I was informed that it was the intention of the authorities at the War Department, in the event of the evacuation of Corinth by the troops under my command, to order me to the command of the Army of the West, and I was requested to submit my views as to the best manner of conducting operations in that quarter. Before I had an opportunity of complying with this request, I was ordered to the command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and I left Corinth without having had the opportunity of conferring directly with the President of the Confederate States, or with the Secretary of War; but before leaving I addressed a letter to the President, in which I submitted my views as to the best manner of conducting operations in the West. In the letter to the President I stated that I would be ready to move with the army under my command, as soon as the new levies ordered by me in Gen. Bragg's rear could be assembled at Chattanooga, and that I would then move by Nashville, Bowling Green and Louisville, on the line of the railroad leading to Louisville, and thence to Cincinnati, or

The Blue-Book Times, Wednesday, October 15, 1862

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Hon. Enos Bennett.

TUESDAY.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Bennett said that he had been informed that Mrs. Real was ill, and unable to attend Court. He therefore moved that the trial be postponed until to-day.

Mr. Parker opposed the motion, and said that the prisoner had been arraigned on Saturday, and that the District-Attorney was ready to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bennett said that he had been informed that Mrs. Real was ill in bed, and that her physician had stated that she was unable to attend Court.

Mr. Parker said that he had been informed that Mrs. Real was not ill, and that she was only feigning illness.

The Court said that it would be necessary to have the prisoner examined by a physician, and that Dr. Hall would be appointed for that purpose.

Dr. Hall was then sworn, and said that he had visited Mrs. Real at her residence, No. 12 Chestnut-street, on Monday night, at 10 o'clock. She complained of pain in the head and back, and was suffering from fever. He prescribed for her, and left her in bed. He had visited her again yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and found her suffering from the same symptoms. She was still in bed, and complained of pain in the head and back. She was suffering from fever, and her pulse indicated a high state of excitement. He had left her in bed, and had prescribed for her. He had visited her again at 4 o'clock P. M., and found her suffering from the same symptoms. She was still in bed, and complained of pain in the head and back. She was suffering from fever, and her pulse indicated a high state of excitement. He had left her in bed, and had prescribed for her. He had visited her again at 9 o'clock P. M.,

New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published by the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications can be taken in Anonymous Communications. No notice will be taken of any communication unless the name and address of the writer are communicated to the publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A Cure for the Heartsick.

WINTER GARDEN—Rosedale.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rosedale.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Entertainments Colored Troupe Man, and other Curiosities, of all hours—Fat Woman and Sister, Albinoes and Dwarfs.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 585 Broadway. The Melodeons Matinee.

BOND STREET.—Tyrone's Californis.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

WORRELL, No. 701 Broadway—Lady's Handsome Fixtures and the Business or the Old Sixty-Minute Establishment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Washington was considerably excited, yesterday, by rumors following and growing out of the raid of STUART's cavalry into Pennsylvania. We perceive no reason that the excitement was without adequate cause. Frederick, Md., was also considering much excitement last night, under apprehension of an attack by the rebels.

The small party of rebel cavalry reported to be in the vicinity of Cashtown, Penn., appears to have unaccountably disappeared. They are said to have gone in the direction of Mercersburgh, and are supposed to have left the State. We publish this morning an interesting letter from one of our special correspondents, giving an account of the escape of the main body of the rebels across the Potomac.

Our dispatches this morning give an account of another important reconnoissance from Centerville. A cavalry force, under Gen. STARR, proceeded as far as Paris in one direction, and to near Striker's Gap in another—traveling sixty miles in twenty-three hours, capturing one hundred prisoners, in the several skirmishes with the enemy, and returning to camp at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Aldie and Middleburgh were again visited, and a large amount of valuable information was gained. The whole region traversed was found to be alive with armed rebels. Another reconnoissance has also been made to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. No enemy was discovered, though the party was fired upon by bushwhackers.

The Richmond papers admit a loss of five thousand killed and wounded at the battle of Corinth.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Newtonia under date of Oct. 8, gives the following meagre particulars of the skirmish at that point: "The army left Springfield on Oct. 3, Totten's Division being joined by BLUNT's six miles east of Sarcoxie. The enemy were known to be at Newtonia, ten thousand strong, and the Union troops marched upon that place in two columns, fully expecting a desperate battle. The rebels, however, learning of the approach, fled hastily, pushing their baggage trains ahead. Pursuit so far as practicable, was commenced by the cavalry, and eight or ten of their rear guard killed and several captured, with a few horses. The rebel commander was COOPER, and under him were both COFFEE and SHELBY. Their total force was ten thousand men, including two Indian regiments. On the 5th, Gen. SCHOFIELD's army marched out from Newtonia in pursuit of the rebels, and were to move as rapidly as possible. Reinforcements were expected and have doubtless ere this been received, making the Union troops superior in number to those of the rebels. The latter number now twenty thousand men, their forces being all collected at a point about fifty miles from Newtonia, which is in Newton County. We may soon expect to hear important news from that quarter."

A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult. has reached Louisville by the way of Nashville. He says the Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their complement of men. They are considered more formidable than the *Monitor*. Commodore INGRAHAM commands one of the rams. He also says that the banks at Charleston have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they received as good. There are said to be from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 of such trash in circulation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Department at Richmond sent about a quarter of a million of dollars of this counterfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeiters. All the necessaries of life are at starvation prices in Charleston. Prices of flour $45 per barrel; tea $6 a pound; sugar $1 50 per pound; side bacon 75 cents; hams $1; bar of soap $4 50; candles 25 cents apiece.

Gen. PARDTIES, taken prisoner by the rebels on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, has reached Fortress Monroe, together with five hundred other released National prisoners.

The draft in Massachusetts commences to-day, and in this State on the 10th of November.

GENERAL NEWS.

Very few returns of the elections held yesterday had reached us up to the time of going to press this morning. In Pennsylvania, so far as received, they indicate a Union triumph. THADDEUS STEVENS is reelected to Congress from the Lancaster District by about three thousand majority. In the Fifth District, BAILY (Union) is probably elected. BROOMALL (Union) is elected in the Seventh District, and BINGHAM (Democrat) is defeated in the Second. Mayor HENRY, the Union candidate, is reelected in Philadelphia by an overwhelming majority. No returns from Indiana, Ohio or Iowa, had been received.

The Asia's news came to hand yesterday, from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst. She experienced heavy weather on the passage, and suffered considerable damage in her upper works. The English journals were still discussing the National successes in Maryland, and complimenting the North for the energy displayed. MASON and SLIDELL had written to the French journals, denying that they had been recalled. A list of ten vessels destroying a thoroughfare now of great importance to the country, especially during the continuance of the blockade of the Mississippi River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In view of the magnitude of interests involved, may the country not hope that the Government will immediately adopt measures which will save the people from perils and disasters, which may embrace the conquest of Western Virginia by the enemy, repeated raids into Maryland, Pennsylvania and possibly Ohio, by the continued deprivation of the use for military and commercial purposes of one of the most important highways upon the Continent. We appeal to the Government to preserve the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road as vital to the protection of all these great interests. The raid into Pennsylvania has cost the Government and the people of that State more money than would support an army sufficient to protect the road securely for months.

Faction and Civil Rights.

The Seymourites set themselves up as the special champions of the *habeas corpus* and free speech. Evidently this is the ground where they mean to make their strongest stand. They fight very shy of the Emancipation Proclamation, which is really the key of the present position. They keep well aloof from every other important point. But around the *habeas corpus* they rally with a great show of devotion, and summon the people to the rescue. We are safe in saying that the people will not respond to this call. So far from its gaining their confidence,—although quite as fond of *habeas corpus* as these partisan zealots,—they will see in it but additional evidence of the disloyal spirit which actuates the enemies of the Administration.

If these men simply opposed the abuses of the power of arbitrary arrest, they might be doing a good work. Such abuses, unquestionably, have prevailed. In fact they were hardly to be avoided in the embarrassments and confusion which attended the first stages of a civil war so tremendous and so sudden. The Administration had to devolve some of its thousand novel responsibilities upon untried agents, and it would have been singular indeed had not some of these agents proved more zealous than discreet. No candid man will deny that many improper arrests have been made, and that there was good reason for strong public complaint. But the evil is now fast being remedied. A Provost-Marshal-General has been appointed, in the person of one of our own citizens, of great fidelity and discretion; and under his management the whole business of summary arrests is being reduced to the smallest scale compatible with the public safety, and so guarded as to preclude, so far as possible, all chance of serious injustice. Any stimulation from any quarter to thoroughness in this work of preventing abuses would be commendable. But it is not this which these malcontents desire. It is not the abuse of the power of summary arrest which they want done away with, but the power itself. In all their denunciations, and in all their appeals, they assume that the *habeas corpus* ought not to be suspended, and that unlimited freedom of speech and of the Press should still be enjoyed. If they have made any qualifications or limitations, we have yet to hear of them. In fact, the very moment they should begin to qualify and limit, that moment their clap-trap would become futile. Their noisy talk all turns upon the *inviolability* of these rights, in war as in peace. Grant that they may be abated at all, and the extent is no longer a question of power, but of discretion; and whatever wrong there may be in it is a simple abuse, and not a usurpation.

Now we say that there is really no difference between opposing the war and opposing the practical application of the laws of war; and these factionists evince essential disloyalty in clamoring that the laws of war should give way to constitutional guaranties which were designed primarily for the period of peace. War, as the *ultima ratio* of human society, is necessarily supreme; and there is not a civil or natural right which it may not extinguish or suspend in consummating its own ends, according to its own usages. Even our National Constitution, the most jealous of personal rights of any civil system ever devised by man, does not attempt to avoid this. It sets up no barriers against martial law, except against one of its particular incidents, where it prescribes that the *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended "unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This Republican Government has the same right of self-preservation, and the same plenitude of power in making war against rebellion, that other Governments have, while it has a safeguard against the abuse of the power, which most other Governments have not, in the constitutional provision for the impeachment of the Executive by the representatives of the people. So far as the Administration shall designedly and persistently abuse martial law, it should be held responsible. But to deprive it of all power of applying such law—which these factious brawlers mean, if they mean anything—is simply to deprive it of an indispensable means of making war with effect.

It is the President's supreme duty, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to suppress this insurrection, and to use *all* means necessary to that end. He could not proceed a step in this vital work, if he were confined to the limitations of the written law. Were he held strictly to the constitutional provision that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, *without due process of law*," and allowed to take no advantage of extra-constitutional martial law, as recognized and practiced in great emergencies by every other nation, he would have to take out a legal warrant for every house he stripped of arms, every acre of land he occupied, every pound of forage he appropriated, every spy he arrested, every traitor he held in durance. Civil judges and juries would be as inseparable from his armies as horses and cannon. The idea is preposterous. The very first attribute of war is to be summary; and all of its processes must have that character. No war can be hampered by civil restraints; least of all, a war in favor of keeping around the *Constitution so as to let them go*. This is explicit. It leaves not a shadow of doubt as to MR. VAN BUREN's position. He is for "letting the South go." In other words, he is for separation—for a Dissolution of the Union. And he was in his proper place at the Seymour meeting, and doing precisely what fidelity to his convictions required in aiding the election of Mr. SEYMOUR to be Governor. If he can succeed in that undertaking, he will have done everything in his power toward securing the Independence of the rebel Confederacy. He will have given his "*wayward sisters*" of the South all the aid and comfort it is in his power to administer. He will have thrown the weight of the Empire State into the scale of rebellion,—and will have done everything he can to toward destroying what he declares to be the "most contemptible failure in the shape of Government" the world has ever seen.

We commend Prince JOHN's speech to general perusal. We trust it will be widely circulated among the Democratic voters of the State. They will have a chance to test the real character of the Seymour movement. They will see what it is they are asked to aid, and when they once see it distinctly, we have no apprehensions of the result.

BEAUREGARD'S LETTERS.—The correspondence of BEAUREGARD with the rebel Adjutant-General and with Gen. BRAGG, regarding a plan of operations in the West, which was referred to by telegraph yesterday, is given to the public this morning. The documents may be genuine, and they may not. If they are genuine, we should imagine that BEAUREGARD after his illness dictated the main points to some scrivener, who gave them literary shape and form; for the style is hardly the style of BEAUREGARD, and some of the expressions we can scarcely conceive of his employing.

The plan of operations, however, it will be seen, is great enough to suit the swelling ideas of the little creole; and the daring with which he proposes to assume the offensive and march upon Louisville and Cincinnati, is in accordance with what are understood to be BEAUREGARD's views of the war. His self-confidence is boundless, and the imbecility he inferentially attributes to some of our Western Generals is characteristic of the man. Whether the letters be true or fictitious, the outlines they give of the rebel programme in the West are undoubtedly such as Gen. BRAGG set out to execute. The retreat of the latter before BUELL shows what a serious miscalculation was made.

CONSCIENCE VS. BUNCOMBE.—MR. JOHN VAN BUREN told his Seymour friends at Cooper Institute, on Monday night, that he was living on spare diet, so as to be prepared for the scant prison fare of Fort Lafayette, where he expected soon to be confined. But immediately before, the distinguished speaker had shown to his own satisfaction, and to that of his audience, that he and they were the only sincere and earnest supporters that the Administration has. "For see," said he, "did not the Republican State Convention utterly fail to say a word in favor of Mr. LINCOLN in their resolutions, and did not the Democratic State Convention tender him unlimited money and men to carry on the war?"

This being the case, why should Mr. VAN BUREN fear the "Bastile?" Why does he tremble when his course is so manifestly patriotic and safe?

The truth is, that Mr. VAN BUREN's *conscience* convicts him. His language may deceive others—it does not deceive himself. While he declares to the world that he is a reliable and steadfast supporter of the Government, his heart tells him that he is guilty of "disloyal practices," such as in all probability will consign him ere long to Fort Lafayette. His language "bewrayeth him."

A WARLIKE QUAKER.—The Quakers, although debarred by the principles of their Society from taking part in wars generally, and although always heretofore exempted from military duty, have in many cases felt deeply the vital justice of the present struggle for national existence, and a respectable number of them have entered the ranks as soldiers. In Philadelphia, and elsewhere, the Quaker ladies, as well as those of the other sex, have worked very hard for the comfort of our soldiers, and we have heard of many instances where Quaker fathers and mothers have not objected to the enlistment of their sons who were not actual members of the body. The following patriotic and stirring note recently written by a very distinguished member of the Society of Friends, to his son in the army, has been handed to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Ninth Month, 19, 1862.

DEAR SON: I understand thy regiment is ordered to the front. If this is so, I hope thee will remember the stock from whom thee came; and remember that death is better than dishonor. From thy father.

REBEL ARGUMENT ANSWERED BY REBEL ACTION.—The Southern States seceded from the Union ostensibly because of the exclusion of Slavery from the territories of the United States, whereby they said they had been denied equality in the territory "purchased by the common blood and treasure of the Union." Their arguments, showing clear title to hinder national prosperity by the interposition of a Southern local institution, are remembered by all.

Failing in their argument, they rebel; and now they demand the world's assent to propositions that overthrow all their former complaint of the Union. They contend that a single State—Arkansas or Louisiana, for instance—"purchased by the common blood and treasure of the Union," can, *by its own decree of secession*, nullify the rights of every other State in the Union in and to the free commerce and proprietorship of lands and other property within its borders! In other words, what power the rebels formerly denied to the majority of a united nation, they now claim for single and insignificant members of that nation.

☞ UNDERHILL is in the market again with his Croton Grapes. His dépôt this year is at No. 7 Clinton Hall, in Astor-place.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON, Administration and War candidate in the Third New-Jersey Congressional District, will open the campaign this evening, at Library Hall, Elizabeth; JOHN CAMPBELL, of Elizabeth, and Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, late Democratic Senator, will also address the meeting.

Your reporters give you a great many details of the war, with a good many speculations of what never happens. It would be good policy to have these connected together in a general view of the passing drama. I will aid you with a glance at some general facts occurring in the Central West.

In the first place I must remark on the audacity which sketched the plan of LEE's army, or a part of it, marching over the Alleghanies, 300 miles, to join an imaginary army in Western Virginia—*then joining* KIRBY SMITH *and* BRAGG in this Central Valley! Wasn't that a magnificent stretch of the imagination? But, it serves to show you how very timid the public mind had become. If LEE with his half-starved and demoralized troops could do that in the face of 250,000 Western troops, he would have surpassed ALEXANDER, and become the Achilles of another heroic epic.

But, let us proceed to the facts.

Whatever may have been the direct objects of the rebel raids on the Potomac and the Ohio, (of which I think the principal was to raise the people of Maryland and Kentucky,) they have most signally failed, and the reaction against them will be tremendous. I am told that in Central Kentucky they have done little better in recruiting than they did in Maryland. They have no doubt got a great deal of forage, provisions and salt, but can carry very little away. They could scarcely get into Kentucky through the rough passes of the Cumberland; and how are they to get out with long trains of loaded wagons? You may depend upon one thing, that *the rebels will go out of Kentucky as speedily as possible*. But this does not satisfy us. Why should they get out safely? It would have seemed three weeks ago to have been impossible; and yet now, I think, they will probably leave without a decisive battle. Why? Because BUELL's army, instead of marching in the rear of BRAGG when he came out from Tennessee, marched round in a circuit to the West, in order to reach Louisville before BRAGG. But where was the necessity for this, when there were *forty thousand good troops to and about Louisville* before BUELL's army reached there? Perhaps this was unknown to Gen. BUELL, and he only have supposed Louisville in real danger; or, possibly, that a union of the whole rebel force in Kentucky could be made between him and Louisville. On this ground he may be justified by some military rules.

One of the great difficulties with BUELL's army is its enormous and unwieldy train; very like that of an Asiatic army. BUELL had 1,500 wagons, which if each occupied, 30 feet, would make eighteen miles. I am told that in fact the train was *twenty-five miles long*. Now I assert that not more than one-third that number was at all necessary. The residue should have been left at Nashville. Why bring it to the Ohio? The result was that Gen. BUELL did not cut off the rebels; but, on the contrary, went round them, and that now our immense army in Kentucky is in front of them. I see not why (if they do not commit the same blunder of marching with an immense train) they may not escape. One thing, however, seems certain, from the fact that our column is now at Lebanon, that their retreat must be through South-Eastern Kentucky, perhaps through Pound Gap. If they attempt Whalen Gap, they can be reached by our forces on a shorter line. At any rate, I repeat, the rebels will soon be driven further back than they were before they began their raid.

The most interesting military scene is the Kanawha Valley. The retreat of COX MONTGOMERY, with only 3,000 men and his trains, was really a brilliant affair. He brought off everything but the Salt Works; and he could neither bring them away nor destroy them. The rebel gain is chiefly in the salt; but their harvest will be very short. As in Kentucky, *they will retreat from the Kanawha very rapidly*. I assure you that we have now *a large army at Point Pleasant*, and it will continue to gather till it is irresistible. If we lose no time, the mountains may be passed before the cold weather sets in. Our Kanawha army ought to have its Winter quarters in the Valley of Virginia; at any rate, not further north than Lewisburgh.

From Cairo to Wheeling we have now full *one hundred thousand good troops*, and there is nothing to prevent their going forward with irresistible force. *Two hundred and fifty miles of marching, with each column, and with little fighting*—for the rebels can make no successful stand—will put the Army of the Kanawha in the Valley of Virginia, and the army of BUELL in Knoxville and Chattanooga,—just where they ought to have been one year ago.

One year lost! Why should we have lost it? Plainly, the want of sagacity in the Government and of generalship in the army. A Republic has to learn war by bitter experience. But time gives experience, and in the end success. The marches I speak of a good General could accomplish in thirty days; a tolerable one could easily do it in fifty; I hope that we shall do it in some time.

A glance at the Western position shows you that all things are moving with uncommon success—that my "cheer up" letter was founded on fact.

In Missouri we hear that SCHOFIELD is driving home the great army which the rebels boasted of having gathered west of the Mississippi. BANKS, in the Southwest, has almost destroyed the army of PRICE, VAN DORN & Co. In Kentucky, BRAGG and SMITH are retreating as fast as possible, and in a few days the army of the Kanawha will be in full movement, chasing the rebel ragamuffins over the mountains. We have lost time, and with time a vast amount of blood and treasure; for that we must thank our own stupidity. I aver, with perfect confidence, we might have been, on the 1st of December last, where we shall be this 1st of December. We wanted nerve, sagacity and generalship. We have got them with time, that slow but certain teacher.

This brings me to the Emancipation Proclamation, which so many people denounced in advance, and for which so many officers were to resign. Not one resigned or ever will for such a reason. The objections made to emancipation were mere moonshine. Everybody, except the secession sympathizers, have discovered that it was just the thing! Of course, when anybody has the nerve to announce a great truth, the world soon comes to it. As to any officers—if any one ever had a repugnance to emancipation—he got rid of it by considering his duty to obey orders. The Proclamation, let me tell you is—contrary to what many persons say—a document of *tremendous practical effect*. The South must either avoid it, by coming to terms, or it will involve the depopulation and total reorganization of Southern society. It is of far less importance in the Border States than it is on the Gulf. The heart of Slavery is on the Mississippi and the Gulf, where the greatest and richest slave plantations will soon be wholly in our power. How can rebel masters remain? What will become of Southern society? What must be the madness which would voluntarily encounter such a ban of destruction? Let us hope that God, in his great mercy, will restore the Southern people to their senses before that bolt shall suddenly and fatally fall!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

PERMANENT CURE OF VISITE ALBUMS

PERMANENT CURE OF VISITE ALBUMS

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DR. GUERNSEY'S

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$7

COLLARS

"RALLY ROVE! RALLY ONCE MORE"

NINETEENTH WARD WASHINGTON CLUB.

NOTICE—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

H. HARDCASTLE'S PROFILE BUTTONS, NO. 9 UNION SQUARE.

DRAWING PLANTATIONS SLIPPERS.

S. T. 1860 X.

THE TAILORS' STORE IN THE CITY.

SILVER BURNING CASED WATCHES

DEAFNESS, DISEASES OF THE EAR, AND HOW TO CURE THEM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made at Chambers, on the 13th day of October, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, belonging to the estate of Jacob Wendell, deceased, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, in the City of New-York, known as Lot No. 19 on a map of lots belonging to the estate of Jacob Wendell, deceased, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1862, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street with the westerly side of Second avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second avenue 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-ninth-street 25 feet; and thence southerly and parallel with Second avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, October 13, 1862.

JOHN H. READY, } Special Committee.
LEMUEL EARLY, }

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ORDINANCES OF

the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 6 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

All persons desiring to be heard in favor of or against the proposed alteration of the grade of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, as published by the Commissioners of Ordinances, are requested to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

A. E. FREAN,
THOMAS HOWELL,
JOHN B. READY,
Commissioners of Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON OWNERS OF PIER

No. 1 North River, will meet at the Comptroller's office, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive the decision of Alderman Gray, Chairman of the Committee on Piers, Slips, &c., on the petition of the owners of said pier.

A. VANDEN,
WM. A. ALLEN,
D. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Piers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PARK BRANCH

Reservoir will meet at the Croton Office, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive the decision of Alderman Gray, Chairman of the Committee on Piers, Slips, &c., on the petition of the owners of said pier.

A. VANDEN,
WM. A. ALLEN,
D. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Piers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PARK BRANCH

Reservoir will meet at the Croton Office, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals for the construction of the Park Branch Reservoir, and for the delivery of Croton water therefrom.

JAMES LYNCH,
Secretary of Water Purveyor.

THE HISTORIAN OF SAYRE GIVES NO-

tice that he will be at the Historian's office, No. 1 Park-row, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th inst., to receive the claims of persons who have been assessed for damages by the opening of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifth streets, and

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels and Bushwhacking and Cowardly Guerrillas.

CAPTURE OF CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Rebels Compelled by the National Forces.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The Rebels are in possession of this place, now at 10 o'clock. The Jessie division of their force, now at Nicholasville, is reported to be moving on Versailles, and will probably reach there to-night. Their advance is expected to reach Lexington to-morrow morning.

Gen. Nelson is at Camp Dick Robinson, twenty miles south of this place, and will probably fight a battle there to-day.

A despatch to Gen. Nicholson, dated Danville, says the rebels have left Camp Dick Robinson, going south.

Reports from Richmond say that the rebels are in force there.

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NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle at Cerinth.

Rebel and Loss of Five Thousand Men Acknowledged.

Despatch Monday, Oct. 13.

The fog of this morning lasted until 8 o'clock, when the sun broke through, and the day became delightful. At 9 o'clock we advanced, capturing several pickets. Gen. Heth's division took the advance, and Gen. Cleburne's division followed. At 2 o'clock the enemy's pickets were driven in on their main body, which was strongly posted on the hills in front of Cerinth. Gen. Heth's division was ordered to attack the enemy's left, and Gen. Cleburne's Brigade the enemy's right. Gen. Heth's division was soon engaged, and Gen. Cleburne's Brigade was ordered to move around the enemy's right flank, and attack him in the rear. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade charged the fort on College Hill, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. The enemy's batteries on this hill then kept up a heavy fire on our troops, but did no other damage than to kill a few horses. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then opened a murderous fire, repulsing the enemy with great slaughter.

Price's and Cleburne's Brigades attacking most furiously. Col. McFarland and Gen. Gracy killed. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade captured seven batteries, and drove the enemy from the hills, capturing many prisoners. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then charged the enemy's centre, and completely routed them, capturing many prisoners and small arms. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then pursued the enemy to the town, capturing many prisoners and small arms. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then pursued the enemy to the town, capturing many prisoners and small arms.

They also gained the town, but the enemy held out obstinately on the last main defensive position. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then charged the enemy's centre, and completely routed them, capturing many prisoners and small arms. Gen. Cleburne's Brigade then pursued the enemy to the town, capturing many prisoners and small arms.